The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,167 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th Sept.
				FRIDAY.
L. Ballarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th ,,
M. Hydaspes	2981	500	G. Scrivener	17th ,,
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th ,,
— Nimrod	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov
M. Assam	3438	560	S. F. Cole	14th ,,
L. Cathay	2867	500	T. Fearlough	21st ,,
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	28th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Date of Departure. 1884.
VERONA	3150 650	L. H. Moule	16th Sept.
MALWA	3500	A. C. Loggin	3rd Oct.
ROSETTA	3500 700	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports; for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class Rs. 660. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 5th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 390, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, including Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' Luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the tariffs.

A discount of 15, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.		
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	on Wednesday, 1st Oct.
MANILLA	5,000	750	on Saturday, 1st Nov.
CHINA	5,000	750	on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between Rs. and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent,
Sassoon House, Kolahstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

On account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO (3,100 tons register, 400 horse-power, will leave this on MONDAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 15th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway rates from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 10
Via Dieppe..... 1st class ,, 5 15
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS.
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
BERENICE (new)	G. B. Verona	3,800 550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
ARGO	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Donclich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300 Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	28th Sept.
TITANIA	G. Donclich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

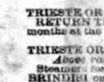
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited). Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN CUMMING	2,500	Nelson	28th Sept.

To be followed by other first class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. AVOCA, Capt. Klyhn, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, for Zanzibar direct.

For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE.
Agent.
57, Khoja Mohla, 5th September, 1884.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to or having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late MAJOR COULSON, 3rd N. L. I., will send in their claims to the President, Committee of Adjustment, Thull Chotiali, Afghanistan, within one month of this date, which no claims can be attended to.

J. R. STRUTT, Colonel,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Thull, 29th August, 1884.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, at 12 noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1884.

To declare a dividend.

To elect a Director in place of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Wadia, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 20th September, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 8th September, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 15th September, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 12th September, 1884, 4 p.m.

KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

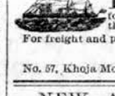
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.



H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. SWORDSMAN will leave for Calcutta direct on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE.
Agent.
No. 57, Khoja Moholla, Mandvi, Bombay, 5th Sept. 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MALTED NURSERY BISCUITS.

The best food for Infants and Invalids,
Easily digested and very palatable.
Rs. 2 per tin, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MARMALADE,

CAIRN'S HOME-MADE.
Very delicious flavour.
1 lb. tins, 9as., Cash,

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA	per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA	,,	,, 0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE	,,	,, 1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA	,,	,, 1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA	,,	,, 1 14
COCOA NIBS	,,	,, 2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets		Re. 1 and 1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica.

It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.

One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Cattarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest
Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.

ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE, and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs and cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING

for the prevention and cure of BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap,	Stevens' Ointment.
Clark's Hopplemenouns.	
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.	

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER

IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but will be found very efficacious in DESTROYING ANTS, BUGS, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, CATERPILLARS and INSECTS, in the various stages of metamorphosis.
Per tin As. 12.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abcess Lancets.	Balling Irons.
Bistouries.	Bleeding Lancets.
Blood Sticks.	Catheters.
Castrating Claws.	Castrating Knives.
Drenching Horn.	Fleams.
Firing Irons.	Cleppers.
Drawing Knives.	Gum Lancets.
Probes.	Rasps.
Scalpels.	Scissors.
Seton Needles.	Suture Needles.
Cleptus.	Stomach Pumps.

Syringes, &c., &c.

Catalogues sent post free on application.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

In sending orders for small articles T. and T. would point out the facilities the Value Payable Post offers by allowing goods to be paid for on arrival at the station from which the order came, saving time and trouble to both sender and receiver.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....F. FROST.
MANAGERS.....TOWERS & BEVERLY.

AGAIN A CROWDED HOUSE
greeted the fourth appearance of the
ROSA TOWERS
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
and the programme
hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!
BURLESQUE,
BURLESQUE,
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
LADY BICYCLIST.
LADY BICYCLIST.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
"NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,"
"NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS."
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MAGGIE'S DREAM.
MAGGIE'S DREAM.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where seats may be secured for any Night in advance.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Business Manager, for F. Frost..... A. FIEDLER.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 10th instant, in which JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE alleges himself to be the "sole surviving partner to the late firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee," I hereby give notice that my late father Maneckjee Eduljee was the only person interested in the firm of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, WATCHMAKER, and that the said Jamsetjee Framjee was employed therein as a manager or servant by my father. I have applied for Letters of Administration to the estate of my late father and am now carrying on the business of the firm of Jamsetjee Muncherjee at 11, Meadow-street, Fort. The said Jamsetjee Framjee, having no interest in the said firm, is NOT ENTITLED to assume the name of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, and the public are therefore warned against giving him credit on behalf of the said firm.

MUNCHERJEE MANECKJEE.
Grandson of late Jamsetjee Muncherjee, Watchmaker.
10th September, 1884.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength 540 lb. per square inch.
" Crushing strength 1,315 per square inch, in casks of 400 lb. gross."

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th September, 1884.

O. KRAUSE,
PIANOMAKER,
No. 30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BEGS to inform that, having left Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., he is now prepared to undertake the tuning and repairing of PIANOS, also all sorts of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS on his own account, and all orders intrusted to him will receive immediate personal attention. He is convinced to give, regarding promptitude and cheapness, greater satisfaction than any other firm.

O. KRAUSE.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 51 (fifty-one) per share, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for the year ending 30th June, 1884, has been declared and made payable on and after the 9th instant, at the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., Broach or Bombay.

GREAVES, COTTON, & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Victoria Cotton Gin Co.
Broach, 8th September, 1884.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1884, of Rs. 17-8-0 per share has been declared and made payable, on application, on and after the 15th instant, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., Broach or Bombay, to those shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 6th September, 1884.

GREAVES, COTTON, & CO.,
Agents.
Broach, September 8, 1884.

WEIR & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,
AGENTS FOR—
The Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
American Rolling Stock and Equipment Co., Broadstreet, New York.
Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, Fultonstreet, New York.
Douglas's Patent Pumps, Middletown, Connecticut, U.S.A.
Graham and Haines, Manufacturers of Railway and Engineering Tools, 113, Chambers-street, New York.
Howard and Morse National Wire and Lantern Works, 45, Fulton-street, New York.
Campbell Patent Tile Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, England.
Samples of the Tiles can be seen at 19, 2nd Line, Beach.
OFFICES—
19, 2nd Line, Beach, Madras.
15, Wynyard-brook, London, E.C.
21, Mills Buildings, Broad-street, New York.

NEW NOVELS,
IN CHEAP EDITION.
Price Re. 1-4. Post free, Re. 1-8.

Flower and Weed; by Miss Braddon.
Women of London; by B. Hemyng.
Women of Paris; by B. Hemyng.
Grape from a Thorn; by James Payne.
Brass of Yarrow; by Charles Gibbon.
Kept in the Dark; by A. Trollope.
Facing the Footlights; by F. Marryat.
Bridget; by M. Bethan Edwards.
Ten Thousand a Year; by S. Warren.
Absentee; by Maria Edgeworth.
Aunt Hepsy's Foundling; by Mrs. L. Adams.
Belinda; by Maria Edgeworth.
Diary of a late Physician; by S. Warren.
Ayala's Angel; by Anthony Trollope.
By the Gate of the Sea; by D. C. Murray.
Dust; by Julian Hawthorn.
For Percival; by Margaret Veley.
Gentle and Simple; by M. Paul.
In Marimma; by Ouida.
Martyrdom of Madeline; by R. Buchanan.
Heart's Problem; by Charles Gibbon.
Bid me Discourse; by Mary C. Hay.
Kitty; by M. Betham Edwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here, on Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the President of Guarantors, Bombay International Exhibition, asking whether the Chairman of the Corporation for the time being will act as a Trustee under the Guarantor's Bond.

2. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the payments amounting to Rs. 16,517-7-3 from Surplus Cash Balance as per details already submitted to the Corporation.

3. Town Council's Resolution recommending the writing off, of Rs. 6,096-6-7 being the book value of 109 bullocks that died, were destroyed, or sent to Pinjrapole, during the two quarters ending 29th February and 31st May last.

4. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers made by the Council from 16th July to 31st August 1884, (as per details circulated to the Corporation).

5. Report of the Committee appointed to consider the proposals of Government for the establishment of Cholera and Small-pox Hospitals in Bombay. Also, Town Council's Resolution recommending the Corporation to make a grant of Rs. 13,160 from Surplus Cash Balance, to provide for the immediate erection of one of the proposed Cholera Hospitals.

6. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter from the Government of India sanctioning the proposal to defer, until the year 1888-89, the payment of Rs. 90,000, for the site of the New Municipal Offices and Hall.

7. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of the Government of India's sanction to officers of Public Works Department competing for designs for the New Municipal Hall.

8. Letter from Mr. Kemp, enclosing letter from Mr. Pearson, reporting the result of his investigation into the comparative effect of fresh water and sea water upon the putrefaction of night soil, with special reference to the use of sea water for flushing drains.

9. Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the subject of the Vehar Water Works Debt question.

10. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution proposing that the Municipality shall make an annual grant towards the collection of objects for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the School of Art.

11. Town Council's Resolution forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of the proposed construction of artesian wells in Bombay, with the expression of the Council's opinion that, under the circumstances, there is no probability of artesian wells being successfully worked in Bombay.

12. Further letter on the subject of detective police force for all India from Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart Punjab Police.

13. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution on the subject of discontinuing the services of Honorary Assistant Surgeons in the Gokuldas Tej Hospital, and appointing in their stead a Junior Commissioned Surgeon.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 9th Sept. 1884.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

THIS Brew is highly recommended as a Genuine Malt Liquor. It is bottled at the Brewery solely for this Company, who are the Registered Owners of the Trade Mark and Label—the usual guarantee as to quality and condition.

Price, Qts.,—per dozen, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-12 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY,

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.

E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.

WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.

J. COLLICK, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.

GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, net, Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals:—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into he market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.
SHERRIES.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Discounts of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.			Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use	Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine	Green ,,	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural	Yellow ,,	23 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant	Purple ,,	27 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dry Wine, possessing the celebrated old Cavara CZ character, well adapted for India	Red Capsule	31 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma	White ,,	38 0

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

Per single case 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. A.			Per case Credit. Rs. A.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour	Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended*	Black ,,	15 0
17 4	* ST. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine	Blue ,,	18 0
21 0	* St. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet	Violet ,,	22 0
22 18	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine	Pink ,,	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine	Yellow ,,	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet	Green ,,	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance	Red ,,	35 0

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour	Yellow Capsule	18 0
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice	Gold ,,	24 0

BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended	Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine	Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet	Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate	Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 10	* Meursault, soft and fragrant	Gold Capsule	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

Sherries and Claret in Wood Prices on application.

LOCAL AGENTS:
ROBERTSON & Co., Mazagon. MORENAS & Co., GOOPRA MADON & Co., Meadow-street

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS.

THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

ZEPHYRS,
CAMBRICS,
BROCADES,
BRILLIANTS,
OATMEAL CLOTH,
GALATEA, ATALIA TWILL,
SATEENS,
POMPADOURS,
MUSLINS,
LACE CLOTH,
FANCY COTTON,
STRIPED AND FLOWERED
MATERIALS,

In an endless variety of patterns.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CAUTION.

UNREMITTING thought and labour are bestowed upon a speciality. It is, after great care and exceeding difficulty, crowned with success; when lo! immediately there arise swarms of imitations resembling the original closely enough to deceive the Public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights. These imitators, not having, perhaps, the means, or the experience, or the intelligence to push an honest article independently to the notice of the Public, are content to wait and look out for successful experiments by others, and then to adopt the semblance of such, and style these spurious productions the "original" or the "genuine" article. A better illustration of this cannot be cited than the famous case of Johann Maria Farina's Eau-de-Cologne. As soon as it became known that this justly celebrated Perfume commanded the market, the country was scoured for all the Farinas that could be found, they were brought to Cologne, and paid for the use of their name to push spurious articles into the market, styled the genuine Eau-de-Cologne of Farina!!

In 1864, for the first time, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos were introduced into India. After careful observation and constant practical experiment we discovered the qualities, necessary for making this marvel of cheapness and excellence suitable for the Indian Climate. As soon as the necessary alterations and additions were made to these instruments, we caused an ivory medallion to be inserted over the name of the makers, and on this is stated that these Pianos are "Built expressly for the Indian Climate by order of C. Marcks and Co., Bombay and Poona." Without this we can guarantee none to be genuine.

The fame of these Pianos had scarcely gone abroad, when in came imitations promising everything, and leaving the unfortunate purchasers to find out the good qualities after purchase.

All who have tried our Pianos declare them perfection. We can guarantee Perfection only if the Instruments pass through our hands.

The most superb Pianos in outward appearance, interior construction, tone, touch, and repeating action can be seen at our Depot of

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos,
Opposite the University Clock Tower.

☞ See that you ask for, and more especially that you get, SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Pianos. We can guarantee no other genuine.

REVISED PRICE LIST FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY. 1, East-street, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupees (30) Thirty per share has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1884, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal-street, Fort, on production of share certificates by those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 2nd instant.

TAPIDAS MAGANLAL & CO.,
Secretary and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC.

IN consequence of the line between Kim and Panoli being damaged by floods, NO GOODS or LIVE-STOCK CAN BE BOOKED from stations south of Kim beyond Kim or from stations north of Panoli beyond Panoli.

Passengers and parcels not exceeding one maund in weight, will be booked through, but lorries having to be used between Sayan and Panoli there will be a delay of about three hours in the through journey.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th September, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that ASHIBAI, wife of TREKAMJEE WELJEE, has contracted to M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10.

In Reuter's London financial telegram of yesterday quotations are all unchanged, Consols still 101¼, French Rentes 108¾.

The Produce markets are reported as before, Linseed firm and again 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher, Rapeseed unchanged, Wheat very depressed and partially 9d. per quarter lower to arrive in London; Ceylon Cocoanut-oil is quoted 5s. per ton lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet in tone, Surats, Reuter says, rather irregular. The day's sales were only 8,000 bales, but this included 1,900 Surats, a much larger proportion than usual. Spot prices exhibit no change, but to arrive Americans are quoted 1-16d. lower in near and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in distant positions. In New York prices remain unmoved both for ready cotton and futures.

The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1884	1883	1882
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	9,000	5,600
Four days' do.	18,000	31,000	22,200
Total since 1st Sept.	31,000	61,000	52,000

Quiteness is still the chief feature observable in our Cotton market here. No actua change is made in prices, but there has been no new business reported, and there is practically no inquiry.

Wheat is very depressed and except as against previous business there is no buying for export. The nominal quotation for No. 1 White is Rs. 26, but Rs. 25 would be nearer the market value, and contracts for future delivery could be made at about that equivalent. In the European markets, however, it is less a question of price than total absence of demand.

Seeds are unchanged. Linseed is in request at Rs. 6 per cwt. For new crop Rapeseed the inquiry continues at Rs. 6-7-6 per cwt.

Rice remains in [illegible] of depression at 13s. 9d. for White for Liverpool, and 17s. 6d. to 20s. for Continental ports. The s.s. St. Albans is reported fixed to load at Kurrachee under home charter which takes one of the unfixed steamers off the lists, but there are still six others now in harbour without employment.

Imports remain unchanged with the exception, perhaps, of coals which owing to the state of homeward freights continue to advance. Business has been done in Cardiff September-October shipment at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside.

Exchange has shown the usual quietness incidental to Council draft day. The tone of the market has been decidedly quiet and it does not look as if Government were going to get is. 7½d. for their bills just yet. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Francs do. do.	2. 07½.	"

Government Paper has again been weak with sellers of Fours for cash at Rs. 99½ and for delivery at Rs. 99 3-16 perhaps ¼. Fours-and-a-half we still give at Rs. 102 to ¼ nominal.

Shares.—The telegraphic advices regarding the situation in China are looked upon as decidedly adverse, and a further general drop of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share must be quoted. Real holders are not pressing sales, but the bears show great confidence in anticipating a further fall and at the moment they certainly seem to have the probabilities in their favour. Bank of Bombay shares are in request at Rs. 752½. Press companies are quieter and Bombay have receded to Rs. 1,200, Mofussils to Rs. 417½.

The report of the National Bank of India for the past six months has been received to-day from London by wire. The chief points are :—

Net Profit for the half year (including £1,900 brought forward) £51,100

which the directors propose to apportion as follows :—

Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half year	£11,600
Carry to Reserve	£25,000
Carry forward to next half year	£14,500—£51,100

This is one of, if not the most, favourable report which the bank has ever published, and considering the state of exchange must be considered highly satisfactory.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	£ 100	all	5 do.	(138)
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hongkong and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 100	1,180
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	755	400	400	Rs. 30	335
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 68	600
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	200	all	..	40
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,200
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,800	1,800	50	1,425
Dhulia C. & G. Co.	500	100	all	30	135
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,250
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	350	3,040
French Press Co.	500	500	all	45 p.a.	500 xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	325
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	all	10 p. ct	200
Mannar Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Rs.	357½
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	417½
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 25	210
Prince of W. Press	500	..	500	100	650 xd
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	575
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 55	815
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co.	300	300	300	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	150	90	..	65	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	600	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	100	500	182	612½xd
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	110
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	182 p.s.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 42½	740
Bhowanipore Mills	4,8 0	100	100		93
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	923 xd
Budmeri M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	690
Coorla Cotton Mills	840	500	50	..	100
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	715
D. Spinning	900	2,000	all	nil	1175
Empress S. & W. Co.	436	500	all	Rs. 3	755
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,100	1,000	550	..	700
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	305
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	765
Hinguchgar Mill Co.	700	500	500	67	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	70	1,205
Impt. Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	600 xd
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
Jamsee Greaves Mills	1,100	500	400	..	453
Jaffer All Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Shalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,090
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	905
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	124 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160 p.s.	2800 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	770 xd
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	500	all	Rs. 80	1,214
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	277
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	745
New Great Eastern	1 4 0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	935
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	580
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	9,000	400	400	Rs. 14	215
Peerless Cotton Mills S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	182	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,300
Shalapoor Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	840
Southern India	5 0	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	300000	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	615
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1 00	1,00	Rs. 33	715

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer St. Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain G. Nixon, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Ezechiel, Mr. W. Thorpe, Mr. J. DeMello, Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and 54 deck

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain G. Mundle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (10th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Harwood, Mr. Booth, Mr. Holland, Surgeon Dundas, Mr. Sawlay, and Mr. Rawlinson.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Clan Maclean (s).	Mundle	Liverpool, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Princepore	Fletcher	Calcutta.
	Scottish Isles	Curry	Chittagong.
	Baghdad (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Himalaya	Palliser	Suez.
	St. Albans (s)	Nixon	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khiva, to China, &c.
" Venetia, to London, &c.
" Peveril, to Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
3	Roxburgh (s)	Dunlop	Point de Galle, Aug. 31
	Pluttel Barry	Nasodia	Jeddah, Aug. 2.
	Tantina	Nasodia	Langa, July 26.
6	Khiva (s)	England	Singapore, Aug. 19.
	Bunheer (s)	Nott	Rangoon, Aug. 30.
	Glenburn	Barrett	Liverpool, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamer Mahrasia.
Sept. 6.—Steamer Nepaul.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—September 10.
Dundas, Surg., on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—September 10.
Utermark, Lieut., Manchester, on leave, to England.
Blowers, Lieut.-Col., 10th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Ezechiel, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, September 11, 1884.

The range at Colaba is available for praetice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, every evening from 4 p.m. until further orders, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturday, the 13th, excepted.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

46-84—Macfarlane and E.—Tookaram Balajee vs. J. Donald and others.—Payne G. and S.—Part heard.
244-83—Little S. F. and N.—The Revd. Jose Romaldo Moniz vs. A. F. Pereira and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood.)
Summary Suit.

297-84—Chalk and W.—L. A. Blaecheck and another vs. Heerji Ardaseei Dady and another.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

171-84—Ardesir and H.—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadurjee and another vs. Bai Dhunbai Bomonjee and H.
217-84—Tyabjee and D.—Balcrustna Sazba vs. Narayen Sazba.—Jefferson B. and D.
450-82—Tyabji and D.—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham vs. G Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Mirza H. K.
91-83—Tyabji and D.—Hunmaya Venkutram vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Ardesir and H.
332-83—Chalk and W.—Dosabhoy Hormusji Panday vs. Framji Rustomji Panday and others—J. G. Cama and H. Bicknell.
424-83—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Suchoobhoy & another vs. Sajvaly [illegible] and others—Ardesir and H.
177-8[illegible]—Thakurdas and D.—Cassidas Rajaram and another vs. Motichund Purbhoodas and another—Payne, G. and S.
369-83—Mirza H. K.—Gola Ramji Bhana vs. Bapoo Vithal and another.
394-83—A. F. Turner—Thakoredas Hurkisondas vs. Goolabdas Motiram and another—Mirza H. K.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, H RNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 2; Painless extraction under [illegible] Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
A RARE INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano.....Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Symposthetic square ... 36 " or " 81
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 6 " " or " 142
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. Messrs. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—September 10, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Arthur J. Brooks, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—September 1, at Madura, the wife of C. H. Ballard, Engineer, Messrs. Binny and Co., Jangalapalle, of a daughter.
LIVESAY—September 4, at Charlemont, Darjiling, the wife of J. J. Livesay, of a son.
MAITLAND—September 7, at Egmore, the wife of Surgeon J. Maitland, of a daughter.
MUIRHEAD—September 2, at Benares, the wife of J. R. Muirhead, Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter.
PRICE—September 4, at Calcutta, the wife of J. A. Price, C.E. Executive Engineer, P. W. Dept., of a son.
SHAW—September 4, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lieut. G. J. Shaw, Adjutant, 6th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SOMERVILLE—September 7, at 201, Mount-road, Madras R. B., Somerville, Assistant, Messrs. Simpson and Co., aged 25 years.
WEBB—September 4, at Dehra Doon, Mrs. F. Webb, aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Judging from the announcement which appears in a Parisian journal, M. Ferry sees his way to making war upon China upon a grand scale. If the Chambers are to be convoked in order that war may be declared against China in due constitutional form, it is evident that the desultory fighting hitherto deemed adequate to the occasion will give place to operations intended to be decisive. This of course will be the safest and most economical course in the long run. But until very recently even the boldest French statesmen shrank from committing the country to a serious struggle abroad, which might cripple her disastrously if complications arose nearer home. The manifest benevolence of the attitude of Germany recently, has encouraged M. Ferry to run risks which a year ago would have been deemed portentous. The tiff between Germany and England guarantees him from the inconvenient remonstrances of the great maritime Power, which has been opportunely found employment, not only in Egypt, but in South-West Africa. There can be no reasonable doubt that France has received promises of at least moral support from Germany in the pursuit of her new colonial policy, which are deemed sufficient to justify her in discarding the distrust of Prince Bismarck that has hitherto weighed upon her in all her undertakings. We see that we were right in our scepticism with regard to Admiral Courbet's declaration that when he received reinforcements from France he would employ them in the conquest of Formosa. It is stated in a Parisian paper that the island in question will probably be abandoned by the French—we do not believe that Kelung with its coal-mines will be abandoned—and that the troops will proceed to more important operations. It is not very difficult to divine what those operations will be, at least in the first instance. The Chinese have been considerate enough to announce that the troops of two provinces will invade Tougking, where the French have a force of some sixteen thousand men. By strengthening this force by a division of some twelve thousand men, General Briere de l'Isle will be put in a position to make short work of the clumsily handled Chinese invaders. At Langson and Cao-banh on the northern frontier of Tongking, he will be within easy march of the Canton river, with its innumerable boats, and he can transport his army between its fertile and populous banks without any difficulty to the very gates of Canton. Nothing but winning a pitched battle in the open could enable the Chioese to save the city from falling into his hands, with all its wealth, and above all with its custom-houses. Canton once occupied, the French fleet, which would not have incurred the odium or the risks of a blockade, would secure access to the port for the commerce of all nations. Civilisation would approve—at least the French admiral would flatter himself that it ought to do so—and pay toll at the custom-houses without repining. Any project of a march upon Pekin will almost necessarily be deferred until the French position in the south of the Empire be made secure, as the French occupation of the line of the Canton river would certainly make it.

In the natural course of events there is every probability that the Russian and British Empires will be [illegible] before the end of the present century. No fact in modern history is more striking than the territorial expansion of Russia. This expansion was still more formidable and imposing in the past than it is in the present. The author of "Progress of Russia in the East," writing in 1836, stated that "the acquisitions which Russia had made within the last sixty-four years were equal in extent and importance to the whole Empire she had in Europe before that time; that the acquisitions she had made from Sweden were greater than what remained of that ancient kingdom; that her acquisitions from Poland were as large as the whole Austrian Empire; that the territory she had wrested from Turkey in Europe was equal to the dominions of Prussia, exclusive of her Rhenish province, and that her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia were equal in extent to all the smaller States of Germany, the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, Belgium, and Holland taken together; that the country she had conquered from Persia was about the size of England; that her acquisitions in Tartary had an area equal to Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain. In sixty-four years she had advanced her frontier eight hundred and fifty miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Paris; she had approached four hundred and fifty miles nearer to Constantinople; she had possessed herself of the capital of Poland and had advanced to within a few miles of the capital of Sweden, from which, when Peter the Great mounted the throne, her frontier had been distant three hundred miles. Since that time she had stretched herself forward about one thousand miles towards India and the same distance towards the capital of Persia." To find an adequate parallel to this wonderful progress of territorial aggrandizement we must either compare it with the growth of the British Empire since the reign of Elizabeth, or go back to ancient history and the extension of the Roman dominion over the whole civilized world. When we consider the events of the last thirty years, a change is to be noticed in the history of Russia's territorial expansion. At first the Empire of the Czar extended itself steadily at the expense of all the surrounding nations with perfect impartiality, but latterly the progress of Russia northward and eastward has been checked, and following the line of least resistance she has advanced her boundaries in the south and east. The Crimean war delayed her advance for the time, but she gradually recovered strength. In 1860 she added to her dominions maritime Manchuria from the north-east of the Chinese Empire, and in 1881, after a great deal of diplomacy, was secured in the possession of a part of Kuldja from the north-eastern borderland of the same Power. The Turkish war gave her back Bessarabia, which she had been forced to yield by the treaty of Paris, and added to her Asiatic Empire Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan. But her most remarkable advance of late years has been the gradual incorporation of the warlike but disunited tribes of that territory which in old atlases occupied a large space under the title of Independent Tartary. But Independent Tartary may be said to have disappeared from the map of Asia, and the frontier of Russia, at Sarrakhs, now virtually marches with the north-western boundary of Afghanistan.

It would be very unsafe to assume that this advance, which has gone on so steadily since the beginning of the eighteenth century, will now come to an abrupt termination. Hardly any change in the future history of nations can be looked upon as impossible. That Russian revolution, which, as a political prophet declares, is destined to eclipse the horrors of the French Revolution, may come and scatter to the winds all the aggressive schemes of foreign conquest by which the Romanoffs are trying more firmly to establish their dynasty. Disasters in foreign war, far worse than those suffered at the Crimea, may once more check Russia's triumphant march to the sunny south. A great ruler might arise capable of uniting the Afghans and all the other valiant Mahomedans of Central Asia into one nation, which would drive the Russians back from their half-established conquests, as the rise of Nadir Shah drove them back over the Caucasus in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Perhaps the course of events may turn the stream of Russian conquest exclusively eastward, and she may prefer to make Pekin and the ports of China the objective of her onward march. But these and such other imaginable contingencies which might stem or divert temporarily or for ever the tide of Russian conquest, though not beyond the bounds of possibility, are decidedly improbable. If we may base our anticipations of the future on the experience of the past, we must expect Russia and England eventually to meet face to face in the regions of Central Asia. Where the boundary line between the two Empires will be finally fixed will depend greatly upon the policy pursued by the Afghan nation and its ruler. It may be that Afghanistan will partially yield its independence for the sake of British protection, and voluntarily take its position as a vassal State attached to British India, in which case the frontier line between the British and Russian Empires will be identical with the northern frontier of Afghanistan, which the Delimitation Commission are now about to mark out. The Russians want to get to the Hindu Khoosh, and hope that Afghanistan may become an Asiatic Poland, and be partitioned between its two powerful neighbours. At any rate it is hardly possible, even if it were desirable, that an uncivilized kingdom will be able to preserve perfect independence under the pressure of the two great Empires on the north and south of its territory. It may therefore be assumed that in all human probability, before many decades have elapsed, the British Empire will be bounded on the north by the Russian, and therefore we must, as reasonable beings, provide for this state of affairs, so that when we at last meet our grand adversary in the debateable land now separating us, we may have no reason to fear the result.

Towards this probable change of circumstances our Indian policy must be directed. When the change has taken place, instead of having [illegible] our north-western borders tribes little advanced beyond barbarism, we shall have territory under the strong government of a first-rate European Power. The natural consequences of such juxtaposition will be increased wealth, increased revenue, and increased military expenditure. The Central Asian territory, when its resources have been fully developed under Russian rule, will undoubtedly have a large land trade with India, which will increase the wealth of Northern India. The results to be anticipated from the extension of firm rule, whether English or Russian, over the whole of Central Asia may be clearly predicted from our knowledge of the increase of wealth and revenue brought about by the inclusion of Quetta and Sibi within the boundaries of British India. But unfortunately the advantage of increased trade and revenue will be accompanied by the more than countervailing disadvantage of having a strong military Power on our borders. This state of affairs does not necessarily mean continual war. Prussia has for a long time lived at peace with Russia, but the proximity of Russian armies has made it necessary for her to have a far larger military force than she would have had to maintain, had she only had a weak and unaggressive Power on her eastern borders. The same necessity may some day be laid upon us. With the possibility of having Russia as a permanent next-door neighbour, we may have to face the necessity of increasing our military strength. Any such increase must be made with due regard to the other vital interests of the country. It is generally assumed that the proximity of Russia, besides threatening danger from without, will also breed internal sedition. There are reasons to doubt this conclusion. The approach of Russia so far has not produced any perceptible increase of disloyalty to British rule. It might, indeed, for some reasons be expected to have quite a contrary effect. The native princes would not be likely to gain by exchanging the modified independence they now enjoy for the dethronement that would be their probable fate if Russia were mistress of India. The discontented in British India will be less inclined to rise against our rule when they find that by so doing they would, instead of achieving independence, merely lose the liberty they have already obtained as subjects of the British Empire, and be crushed under the rigorous oppression of Russian governors. But the external danger will have to be provided for in time. The simplest provision would be to make a large increase in the European and native army; but this would be such a strain on the finances of the country that all public works would have to be curtailed, if not wholly suspended, to the great detriment of the progress of the country. No doubt the numerical strength of the army may have sooner or later to be considerably increased, but the increment may be limited to moderate proportions, if less expensive means can be devised for the security of India. Two such inexpensive modes of increasing the defensive powers of India are to be found in the construction of more railways for strategic purposes on the North-West Frontier, and in the extension of the volunteer force to its highest possible numerical strength.

In the concluding paragraph of the letter from the Bombay Government to the Government of India relative to the question of the date fixed for holding the Bombay International Exhibition, it is very skilfully suggested that by holding the Exhibition in the earlier half of the year 1887, it will be possible to associate it with the jubilee of Her Majesty's accession. By commemorating this auspicious event on Her Majesty's birthday—the actual date of the accession falling in June, when the monsoon will prevent the holding of any fêtes—the accession, as the Governor points out, may be made very impressive. It is hinted that the presence of the Viceroy would be welcome to the Bombay Government. It would also be very welcome to the citizens of Bombay, who see too little of their Viceroys. The idea of connecting the Exhibition by fêtes and ceremonies with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee is a very happy one, and it will no doubt meet with general approval.

Every one who knew anything of the insanitary condition of Naples was prepared for a disastrous mortality if ever cholera or any other epidemic visited that city. The reality, however, has surpassed the worst apprehensions. On Monday four hundred and fifty-one cases occurred, of which one hundred and fifty-four proved fatal; while on Tuesday there were eight hundred cases, of which three hundred were fatal. The devotion and high spirit of King Humbert proves him to be a worthy representative of the gallant and politic House of Savoy. He has evidently, for the time being at all events, won the hearts of his southern subjects, who hitherto were accustomed to think a little regretfully of the dynasty which, with all its faults, embodied Neapolitan traditions of local independence. They show extraordinary enthusiasm when they see him moving about the city visiting the sick. It is to be hoped that the son of Il Re Gallantuomo may not fall a victim to his heroic disregard of a danger which is especially terrible to the Italian imagination. He has but one son, the sickly Duke of Genoa, who would be but a frail hope of the dynasty if the king were to be cut off by the epidemic now raging. After him the Duke of Aosta, who was formerly King of Spain, would succeed to the throne, if he would take the trouble to occupy it. He has three sons, all young; and after them the House of Napoleon would succeed to the throne of Italy.

A correspondent calls attention in our columns to-day to a very promising method of adding to the agricultural resources of India. He does not, with Mr. Gladstone, recommend the cultivators to grow either fruit or flowers. But he points out the profitable results that may be obtained from growing the wattle-tree—a tree whose bark is used in tanning. It has been grown in some of the Australian Colonies with the most profitable results, and there is much in the Australian experiences with the wattle to encourage the belief that in India this valuable bark-bearing tree might find a home. But the precise localities in which it may be best grown can be determined only by experiment.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SRINUGGUR, SEPT. 1.

It is a little surprising that Kashmere should have escaped the continuous and heavy rain that seems to have made the hill resorts in the Himalayas this summer very unpleasant places to live in. We have had lately one or two very heavy downpours, but the storms lasted only three or four hours, and then the weather became as clear and brilliant as before. The spot that visitors here so curiously and regularly resort to during the hottest part of the summer, Gulmarg, has had long and heavy rain, but the lofty range of mountains under which that spot lies has very attractive powers for the clouds, which adhere to the range very persistently, allowing only an occasional shower to escape and to pour its contents over the valley, cooling the air most agreeably and replenishing the grass and cultivated fields. Thus our destiny is happy in these fair plains, and nature is always smiling.

We do not complain of our natural surroundings; what we do find fault with is the peculiar and very uncomfortable rule under which we find ourselves living. There is perpetually something wrong in the machinery by which the administration is kept in motion, especially when some European happens to be concerned. If all the English visitors here were bent on pleasure only, they would come and go without a murmur; but the regulations needful for the trade that these visitors create are the cause of much vexation, and display many inconsistencies. Copying the plan adopted in British territory, the Government here impose a licence amounting to Rs. 62-8 for selling wines in Kashmere. Hitherto this sum has covered the sale of wines at Gulmarg, the resort during two or three months of visitors; but this year an additional sum of Rs. 100 was demanded for Gulmarg alone. No notice was given, nor was the order signed by the Governor of Kashmere; but simply one day an order, signed by the Chief Judge of Kashmere, was issued to the single European and the two other British subjects trading here, to pay Rs. 100 into the Chief Court for licence to sell wines at Gulmarg. This is a very peculiar way of imposing a licence. For a parenthesis the Chief Judge alone has the power to impose it: he asks no one else, or, at all events, is not obliged to show on what authority he acts. The imposition has, of course, been resisted, and the collective wisdom of the two judges of the Chief Court of Kashmere is now engaged in settling the difficulty. But while British subjects are treated in this way, the Maharajah, who is the sole proprietor of the distillery, where wine is also manufactured, allows two shops to be opened close to the residences of the visitors, for the sale of his own wines and, presumably, of any other sort, free of licence. British subjects are also not permitted to sell wines to the subjects of the Maharajah, that privilege is reserved to the Maharajah alone. Thus British subjects pay a heavy licence for, really, only six months' sale to Europeans alone, and are now required to pay Rs. 100 additional for selling for two or three months of that time at Gulmarg, where nine-tenths of the visitors go. The imposition is preposterously absurd, and seems only to be required for the purpose of annoying British traders and driving them out of the country, if possible.

It is this innate desire to keep all the trade of the country in its own hands that stops every sort of improvement from coming from without; a vague, senseless dread of innovation which stereotypes the poverty of the people and pauperises the Government at the same time. But this state of affairs cannot last much longer; the slow but sure advance of civilization offers the safest ground for British capital and enterprize; and before another summer season arrives there will be, I hope, in Srinuggur an English trading company firmly established, legitimately seeking its own success, and achieving it by promoting the trade of the country and the permanent prosperity of the people.

The change in the Governor of Kashmere which has been recently made, has been accompanied by a change in the Chief Justice of Kashmere. Why this last change has been made is not fully apparent just yet. The late occupant of this high and important office was offered a similar position at Jammu, I am told, but he has not accepted it, and will probably retire from the Maharajah's service. As to the new Governor, little can be said now; but he holds a durbar daily which is continued for several hours. In order to produce a wholesome effect on that large class of sinners in His Highness's service, the Pandits, the Governor is said to have exhibited in open durbar three or four whips, and to have warned the numerous Pandits present that if he found any of them taking bribes, their common custom, he would use [illegible] him in public durbar, and afterwards send him to prison. The Pandits all round have taken alarm, and for the present all the astuteness characteristic of their class is required to avoid detection. This is a very good beginning, and there is strong hope that it foretells rigorous punishment for all offenders. The rule of the new Dewan will probably abolish some of the injurious imposts on trade, and permit greater freedom than has hitherto been possible for private traders. Should progress in this direction not be made by the new Dewan, there is good ground for thinking that the Resident here, with increased powers, will himself take measures to promote trade. The Government of India is now well aware of the arbitrary and despotic character of the administration in Kashmere, and an end is approaching to the long period of ignorant misrule which has produced so many disastrous consequences.

There is a slight commotion among us regarding the occupation of the few houses placed at the disposal of the visitors by the Maharajah. Hitherto the custom has been that those who came first should be the first occupants. But this year the names of the future occupants were posted on the doors of the houses and those who came first did not obtain possession unless their names had been previously given to the authorities. Much dissatisfaction necessarily arose, for no one knew when the privileged persons would come. When these persons did come, they occupied the houses till the time came for them to go to Gulmarg, and kept their names on the houses in order to secure them on their return from Gulmarg. The inconvenience, however, was so palpable that the Resident has been obliged to take off the names from the houses, and allow the new comers to occupy them. Consequently the privileged ones have now a grievance, but their good sense will perceive that the old arrangement was the best and only one possible under the circumstance. It is said that in future rent will be charged for these houses. If so the houses must be put in proper condition; they are now very dilapidated.

The health of the Maharajah does not improve, I learn. His brain is affected, and the approach of the cold weather is looked forward to with considerable apprehension.

POONA RACES—1884.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PATRON :
H. E. the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PATRON :
H. E. General the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

STEWARDS :
E.P.Robertson,Esq., C.S. A. Keyser, Esq., C.S.
[illegible]
Col. C. J. Burnett. C.E. [illegible]
Col. F. J. Wise. Capt. H. C. Hogg.
C.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANDRA THROUGH KACH, SEPT. 10.

The march of the Zhob force has been postponed for five days.

The Sappers move out to improve the water-supply at Gundak and Sarantange, and also the roadway, if necessary, as far as Gurkai. The cavalry move on the 19th instant and the main body on the 20th.

The postponement has been necessitated by the simultaneous carriage requirements of the Delimitation Commission and the expedition.

THE FLOODS IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAYAN, SEPT. 10.

This morning passengers both from Bombay and Broach were successfully taken across the damaged line between Sayan and Paoolee, the former proceeding towards the North-West and those from Broach continuing their journey to Bombay. It appears that heavy rain fell all round Keem on Sunday night and Monday afternoon. The up mail from Simla the surrounding country. The rain at Broach, the and the North-West was stopped on Monday night was down mail leaving Bombay on Monday morning detained at Surat till daybreak, and after much consideration was at ten in the morning brought across the Taptee, which yesterday reached forty-two feet of flood. This train was finally stopped at Sayan station. It had brought the English mails which had arrived in Bombay on Monday morning. These were sent on ahead, filling four lorries. It was a work of extreme difficulty to get them onwards. For four miles the flood had reached the rail level. In places a passage had to be cut through trees and hedges, the line having been carried thirty feet sideward amongst them, in others the flood water still covered the rails.

The first break begins near Keem south distant signal, and runs nearly up to the station; the second break yesterday for half a mile north of Keem; the third is near the river Keem, where the embankment, twenty feet high, has been washed away for seven hundred yards. The Keem bridge, which is a structure of four sixty-feet spans, has a slight washaway on each side. A fourth gap occurs between Kharee and Looni bridges, where the terrific force of the flood has lifted the rails on edge for some distance, and rows of sleepers still stand erect. Two other washaways occurred between Panoli and Unclaur, but these have been repaired, and engines from the north now come down to Looni bridge, five miles south of Panolee. The mails from Bombay having been delivered to the train on the other side, a smaller quantity, filling one lorry, for the outgoing steamer was brought back, and before six was despatched from Sayan by express to Bombay.

The floods and obstructions no the line put all idea of transhipping passengers beyond contemplation, though the up mail-train contains some who had passages engaged for England. These remain at Broach, where they are most hospitably entertained.

As on the previous day, passengers who had already reached Surat by the down ordinary train were sent on by Tuesday's mail. This left Surat at five o'clock this morning. The Taptee bridge was again tested. The flood had subsided two feet, and the mail was accordingly at once brought over the river to Sayan at eight o'clock. Both mails, containing in reality the passengers by four trains were sent as far as the first break. Among them were ladies who had just arrived from England, and whose first Indian railway experience it was. Lorries were employed with a large force of coolies to tranship the luggage, and all arrived at Looni bridge without the slightest mishap. Here a train was in waiting which had brought on the passengers who had been staying at Broach. These were conveyed to Sayan station by a similar method. The double train with the North-Western mails was despatched at three in the afternoon, and will be in Bombay at midnight.

Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, Mr. Sleater Chief Engineer, and Mr. O'Connell, Resident Engineer, personally accompanied the passengers; and other members of the staff are here directing operations.

Hundreds of labourers are already hard at work repairing the damages. The contractor, by order of the Chief Engineer, is securing all labourers available within twenty miles of the breaks. Special trains will be run from Nowsaree and Umrutwara stations to the south side of the breaks, and from Broach and stations on that side to the north end of the breaks. To-morrow upwards of five thousand people will be employed, and this number will be daily increased.

Any arrangements with regard to traffic will be liable to alteration as the work progresses. For the present the Traffic Manager has directed the down mixed from Bombay to Surat, the down ordinary, and down mail to leave Colaba at the usual hours. The two latter will halt at Surat for the night, leaving at 5 for the first break south of Keem. The passengers and luggage will then be conveyed by lorries and coolies to a train waiting south of Panolee. The up mixed train, up ordinary, and up mail will also leave Ahmedabad as usual. The first will be brought south the same night; the other two necessarily stop at Broach, and leave at 5 in the morning. It is estimated that, to commence, it will be impossible for passengers two hours to cross the breaks. This may be anticipated that through traffic will not be resumed for a fortnight. Much will naturally depend upon the weather at Surat.

As far as I can learn, comparatively little injury has been done by the flooding of the Taptee. The villages in the district have suffered severely. The crops of cotton are greatly damaged and many cattle drowned. Three lives have been lost at Keem, and other deaths in the flooded villages must come to light as the waters subside.

DETENTION OF BOMBAY MAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

No Bombay or Madras mails were received to-day in consequence of the break of railway communication.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 10.

In the matter of the objection raised by the owner of Garibaldi against Dardanelles, the stewards decided that the objection had not been sustained, and declared Dardanelles to be the winner of the race.

THE THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 10.

The Bengal weather and crop report published in to-day's *Calcutta Gazette* shows that considerable improvement has taken place in the condition and prospects of the crops. Good rain fell during last week in the Burdwan division, where much anxiety had been felt, and the results are encouraging. More rain is yet wanted, but the threatened famine has been staved off for the present. The week was dry in the Rajshaye division, and the reports of the Rungpore and Bogra districts are unfavourable. Generally the monsoon rice crop of the province seems likely to fall considerably below the average yield in consequence of dry weather having interfered with transplanting operations.

GENERAL ROBERTS.

General Roberts is expected to visit Calcutta in February.

LORD GARMOYLE.

Lord Garmoyle is here just now, passing through on his way to China, Japan, San Francisco, and so home.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The Parisian *National* in its issue to-day states that the French Government contemplates an declaration of war with China, and that the Chambers will be convoked for that purpose. The paper also says that the occupation of Formosa by the French will probably be abandoned, and that they will proceed to more important operations.

LORDS NORTHBROOK AND WOLSELEY.

CAIRO, SEPT 9.

Lords Northbrook and Wolseley arrived here to-day.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Earl Dufferin has been appointed Viceroy of India. His Lordship is expected to arrive at Calcutta in December.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

WARSAW, SEPT. 9.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia drove through the principal streets of the city to-day in an open carriage, unattended by any escort.

ALARMING INCREASE OF CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

NAPLES, SEPT. 9.

Hundred cases of cholera occurred here to-day, [illegible] hundred of which terminated fatally. The [illegible] court went out paying visits to the sick [illegible] recovery were received with acclamation [illegible] enthusiasm.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The St. Leger was run to-day, with the following result :—

The Lambkin	1
Sandiway	2
Superba	3

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 10.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here at 10 o'clock last night.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 10.

The mail steamer Siam, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats rather irregular.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ...	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7lb. Shirtings ...	5-6
8lb. do. ...	6-6
40s. Mule Twist ...	9⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ...	80½
4½ ,, ,, ...	82½
3 ,, Consols for account ...	101⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan ...	107
4½ ,, French Rentes ...	108½
Bar Silver ...	50½
Arrival—Greenock.	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Bress, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING CHINA TRAFFIC.

Private messages for offices in China, except Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, and Macao, must be written in plain English language, code and cipher being prohibited, except for State messages.

Saigon-Bankok line perfect.

Mail for Mauritius leaves Durham on or about 11th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, September 9.

10 p.m.	78·7

WEDNESDAY, September 10.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	79·0
4 p.m.	81·7

A GREAT flood has occurred at Kamptee in the Central Provinces. A telegram to the Allahabad paper states that it commenced at 6 a.m. on Saturday, and that at 7 p.m. it was still rising. The Ghora Bazaar was under water, and there was great distress among the poorer classes.

IT is expected that Simla will be very gay towards the end of this month. Besides a ball to be given by the Club on the 17th instant, another by the Viceroy on the 23rd, and a third very early in October at Barnes Court, there are private dances, &c., the Northern India Lawn-Tennis Tournament, and two days' Sky Races, on the 23rd and 25th, with possibly a third day on Saturday, the 27th. The racing prospects are good; about Rs. 1,000 added money is promised for the two days, and there is reason to expect good lotteries.

THE Lahore paper is responsible for the following :—"The Foreign Office will have to set to work to compile a new system of cypher. Their present cypher correspondence is managed by aid of a cypher dictionary, a very few copies of which were originally printed. We hear, however, upon good authority that the Russians have managed to get hold of one of these copies, so that the use of the system henceforth will be futile. The Russians are rather handy in turning their opportunities to account. Not very long ago, it may be remembered, some Russian officers visited one of our torpedo hulks, and after their departure one of the copies of the torpedo book, containing the details of the system of torpedo defences of our chief ports—a strictly confidential publication—was missing, and was never recovered." The story of the cypher dictionary may perhaps be traced to the fact that the code now in use had long been found inadequate, and the advisability of altering it had been frequently under consideration.

A REPORT reaches the Lahore paper from native sources of the presence of two Russian officers in the neighbourhood of Chitral, in the north of Kafiristan. They are stated to be disguised, and are dressed after the manner of Badakshanis, but they can be easily recognised. The correspondent of the Lahore paper encountered them at Parik, a place some four marches from Chitral, and found them engaged in making a survey of a portion of the Kashkar River. "They are accompanied by a number of natives, and their object, it is said, is to cross the mountainous country to the borders of Kashmere. As to the fact that two Russian travellers are making their way through Kafiristan," the Lahore paper says, "there can be little doubt, for our informant, an intelligent and trustworthy native, travelled with them for some considerable distance. Nor is there anything improbable in the alleged object of their journey. If the Russians continue north along the valley of the Kashkar, and then strike east to the Yasin, one of the upper-waters of the Indus, the journey to Gilgit is only some 200 miles, and presents no great difficulties. Except for the advanced season of the year, they might push on and visit Kashmere, and then return, without anyone in India being much the wiser."

REFORMERS who believe that there is enough of the water of public spirit to float the ship of Local Self-Government must occasionally be disappointed. Recently a Civil Surgeon in a Punjab district was urging the members of a brand-new committee elected under the scheme to subscribe to his dispensary, from which, as he pointed out, they received such great benefits. Some subscribed much less than, considering their wealth, they should have subscribed, others subscribed not at all. The Civil Surgeon's suggestion was received with evident disfavour. A spokesman was found who delivered the collective wisdom of the members :—"We maintain the dispensary: why should we subscribe?"

IN Burmah dacoity appears to have assumed an epidemic form, and hardly a week passes without our hearing of fresh cases. A recent case in the vicinity of Rangoon recalls the palmiest days of brigandage. A gang of armed men, it appears, attacked a house, bound the terrified inmates, and carried off the housewife, together with booty to the amount of Rs. 700.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon states that the wreck of the British India steamer Madras has been sold for Rs. 4,700. The hull is badly damaged, but the purchasers hope to profit by salvage of the cargo.

THE market price of opium has recently fallen to the extent of about Rs. 75 a chest. The *Englishman* attributes the decline primarily to the outbreak of hostilities between France and China, but it thinks it is a question of interest whether we are to regard the decrease as due to a just apprehension of possible consequences to the opium trade of the outbreak of war, or as the result of speculative action in the opium market.

THE Indian Tea Association has published in a pamphlet form the papers relating to the corrosion of the lead lining of tea chests by Dr. George Watt and Mr. P. Playfair. In order that a thorough investigation on a subject of so much importance to the owners of tea gardens should be carried out, the Association have asked to be supplied with specimens of the woods when damage has been observed, and also for small boxes of teas packed in such wood, which they propose to submit to Dr. Watt for examination.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Cotton's nomination as a member of the Sanitary Commission under section 28 has been decided upon by the Calcutta Commissioners, no official intimation of the appointment has as yet been made to the Bengal Government on the subject. But the *Englishman* thinks it is hardly probable that any objection will be made to the nomination, if Mr. Cotton is willing to take it, provided that it does not interfere with his official duties.

AFFAIRS are not going on so smoothly at Jeypore as might be. The three Dowager Maharanis have memorialised the Viceroy for the restitution of various privileges said to have been accorded to the late Dowager Maharani, Maji Chundrawatjee, but withheld from them by the present Maharajah. Their claims relate to the building of a temple, the grant of a jagheer, the observance of certain ceremonies, and non-interference with the privacy of the Maharanis. In addition to these requests, it is alleged that the memorialists have been subjected to various indignities and harsh treatment; that their religious observances have been interfered with, their spiritual guides refused access to them, their seclusion violated, and the guards removed from their estates, besides other insults "too grave and delicate to be embodied in a public memorial."

THERE will at any rate be one novelty in the season of congresses which is now fast approaching all over the world. The students of the German universities are going to meet at Eisenach, with a view to revising several articles in their unwritten code of laws. The students at Berlin, Leipzig, Tubingen, Heidelberg, and Jena have already agreed on the subjects to be brought forward, and they are so eminently sensible that one can only hope the Congress (like that at Versailles) will keep strictly to the previous decisions of the chief members. Duelling is to be condemned in principle, and steps are to be taken towards doing away with it in practice, by abolishing all duels by appointment. Equally desirable is the next important item in the programme, which declares that students are to "avoid henceforth living beyond their means." Unfortunately, however, the National Students' Congress will not be the first occasion on which young gentlemen have started with that excellent resolution at the beginning of term.

THE Allahabad paper remarks that the opportunity of a number of Indian officers visiting the borders of the Turkoman country has not been let slip by those who have the management of Indian horse-breeding. Ever since 1874, when Colonel Valentine Baker wrote his enthusiastic account of the horses of the Merv and Akhal Tekke tribes, the subject has been off and on under the attention of the Government of India, but the difficulties in the way of procuring a supply of the famous breed have hitherto been prohibitive. All that the Government have been able up till now to do has been to stimulate the trade in Persian horses by making advances to dealers in Bombay with a view to increasing importations from the Gulf. That this has had the best results is proved both by the reports of the Remount Department, and the returns of the Bombay port. But the Persian horse is of course as far from the genuine Turkoman, as Colonel Baker and other travellers have described the breed, as he is from the Nejid Arab. Now, however, that the Boundary Commission will be on the spot where the horse of the steppes should be procurable, if he is to be got at all, there is a good opportunity for the Government, and the *Pioneer* is glad to learn that they have been commissioned to purchase any really good specimens that come in their way under the liberal limit of £300. "By this means some fine Turkomans should be procured for the Indian stud—where they are much wanted; for the English thoroughbred stock do not seem to be proving a success for military purposes, while Arabs of the best class are rare on this side of India at any rate, and it is quite possible to have too much of the peculiarities of our chief reliance, the Norfolk trotter."

MADRAS has been most unfortunate this year, and the bills of mortality have assumed alarming dimensions. When small-pox, which had prevailed in an epidemic form, had died out, cholera made its appearance, and kept up the high rate of mortality. The epidemic now appears to be abating and the mortality has been gradually decreasing since the 2nd inst. The deaths reported this month from cholera within the Municipal limits have been :—

1st Instant ...	43	5th instant ...	19
2nd ,, ...	47	6th ,, ...	17
3rd ,, ...	26	7th ,, ...	13
4th ,, ...	29		

THE Government of India offices, after closing at Simla on November 8, will be re-opened in Calcutta on November 24.

IT is rumoured that the Nawab Salar Jung will leave Hyderabad on the 19th inst. for Simla on a farewell visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

MILITARY NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Himalaya, Captain H. St. L. B. Palliser, sailed yesterday for Suez, with the 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment, consisting of 25 officers, 5 ladies, 4 children, 2 warrant officers and their wives, 2 children, 862 men, 22 women, 37 children, and 8 horses.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

WE have been requested to state that the value of the prizes in kind contributed by the merchants of Poona for the Central Rifle Meeting is Rs. 268-10, viz., presented by Treacher & Co., a cup, Rs. 75; Phillips & Co., an oil painting, Rs 50; Watson & Co., a cup, Rs. 65; Jaffer Jussuff, an album, Rs. 15; Cursetjee & Co. (Kirkee), a plated mug, Rs. 15; Orr and Heerjeebhoy, a whip, Rs. 15; Morgan and Balkrishna, a pair of vases, Rs. 12; Proprietor of the *Military Instructor*, Rs. 11-10; Ludha Ebram, a tankard, Rs. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept 10.—The two depressions recently noticed are still shown, though somewhat to the westward of the positions they occupied yesterday. The disturbance from the Central Provinces has now reached Rajkot, while that which formed over the north-west corner of the bay has advanced inland to Cuttack. Except in the immediate neighborhood of the depressions, and in parts of the Punjab and Burma, the barometer is rising. The recovery at Khundwa, Neemuch, and Indore being brisk the winds are unchanged, except that the cyclonic circulations around the two centres have moved westward with the disturbances. The rainfall distribution has undergone some change. Rain has almost ceased for the time over the central parts of the country, but increased over Gujarat, Sind, and North-Western India. In the west and over the peninsula the fal is light and partial. Rain to-day :—Surat, 6 inches; Lunawara, 2½ inches; Roorkee, Cuttack, and Kurrachee, 2 inches; Murree, Bareilly, and Ahmedabad, 1 inch. Previously, Dhulia had 3 inches; Oomraoti, Surat, and Malegaon, 2 inches; Hyderabad, 1 inch.

September 10.—During the past twenty-four hours the barometer has risen over Bombay, Madras, and the greater part of Bengal, Assam, and Rajputana; but in the Punjab, the North-West, Central Provinces, Berars, and Burma it has fallen. Both the depressions recently noticed have travelled westward; that which yesterday lay near Rajkot has disappeared across the Indus, while that reported from Bengal is approaching the Central Provinces. The wind varies considerably. In the central and eastern parts of the country it is cyclonic, governed by the low pressure area over Chutia Nagpur; but elsewhere there is little regularity. The rainfall area has again undergone extension. In the Indus Valley and also at Lahore and Sialkot, there is no rain reported, but in the other parts of the Punjab and over the N. W. P. showers have been moderately general. In Bengal, with the exception of Patna and the extreme north, rain has been general. Over the west of Central Provinces, the Berars, the greater part of Central India, Rajputana, and Madras, except the extreme south, there is no rain reported, and elsewhere the falls are light and partial. Rain to-day :—Ludhiana and Silsagar, 2 inches; False Point, Sutna, and Gopalpore, 1 inch; Umballa, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Mirzapore, Saugor Island, Jubbulpore, Satara, Negapatam, and Mangalore, about ½ inch. Preveously, none of importance.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. Esplanade. In.	Fort. Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd..	55	98	65	05	61	85
Sept. 9, Tuesday	0	00	.....		.....	
,, 10, Wednesday ..	.....		0	71	0	91
Total	55	98	65	76	62	76

	61 63
	0 63
	62 15

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As your correspondent "Æquam Memento" is not prepared to support the charges he has publicly made against the late honorary surgeons of the G. T. Hospital, I am entitled to dismiss him as a mischievous slanderer. There is one quotation in his letter of Saturday last, taken from Surgeon-Major Hojel's secret report to Government, which, because it is a quotation from Surgeon-Major Hojel's report to Government, should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. The words are these :— "On this account I have requested the honorary surgeons both verbally and in writing to be present at every autopsy and to minute in their diaries the result of the post mortem examination."

I desire to say that no request "in writing" was ever made to me on that subject, and as the statement was made to Government with the intention of injuring me, I now call upon Surgeon-Major Hojel for the proof of his statement.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 10. ROLAND BLANEY.

*** We have looked through the letter which is accused of containing mischievous slander. It reproduces extracts from documents in the controversy, and does no, that we can see, make new charges against the honorary surgeons. But we do hope that neither "Æquam Memento" nor any one else will carry the war further.—ED., *B. G.*

PROPOSED EARLY CLOSING OF MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The present is an opportune time for taking up the question of the early closing of the mills, which are now passing through a severe crisis in consequence of the low prices of cloth and yarn and the high price of cotton. With a few exceptions, almost all the mills are making losses, and yet they do not look to their interests, but blindly continue manufacturing goods. They are just now suffering from a glut, and the subject of working all the mills on "short hours" is well worthy of their consideration. Why such apathy and disinclination are shown by mill-agents surpasses one's comprehension. The only explanation I can give is that the agents, disregarding all the shareholders' interests, simply cling to their commissions. They must carry their ideas beyond their present profits, and should protect one of the best industries of the country, which is now the envy of the Manchester people. By the present system the agents are simply ruining their prospects. "Short hours" mean so much curtailed production and less expenses, and they are an indirect factor in determining a lower course for the cotton market.

JONAS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Millowners' Association, Chamber of Commerce, 3-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Clan Maclean (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Prince of Wales, for Calcutta; Scottish Lass, Chittagong; Baghdad (s) and St. Albans (s), Kurrachee; and H. M. S. Himalaya, Suez.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia and Clan Maclean entered, and the s. s. Gwallor left, the dock yesterday.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 1,29,090.

POLO MATCHES.—There will be no sports this afternoon, owing to Government having prohibited the use of the ground behind the Marines Lines.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Anderson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A MISSING WIFE.—Abdool Kairoo, living at Cammateepoora, has reported to the police that his wife, aged 18 years, left home on Friday evening, and has not returned since. She had on her person ornaments to the value of Rs. 149. A search is being made for the girl.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Scott, an interim order was granted to Mr. Willoughby Le Geyt on the application of the Hon. Mr. Budroodin. On the application of Mr. Mankar, Moroba Chintoba Anantkare was granted leave to amend his schedule.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—Report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending 6th inst :—Horses, emaciated 2, sores on body 1, sent to Pinjrapole 1; bullocks, lame 16, sore neck 23, tumours on neck 7, emaciated 11, sores on body 7, overloaded 12, goading 6, sent to Pinjrapole 1; total number of cases 87.

THE KHOJAS.—A Khoja writes :—Let me, together with my fellow-passengers of our Khoja Jamat, convey, through your columns, our most sincere gratitude and heartfelt thanks both to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company and Mr. W. Wright, the District Traffic Superintendent, who was in charge of the special train that conveyed us to Poona to share with H. H. Aga Alli Shah the most grievous loss he has sustained in the death of his father. Mr. Wright did everything in his power to secure the comfort and convenience of the passengers.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Narayen Dhondoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a clock, valued at Rs. 15, belonging to Balcrishna Shridhur, a medical practitioner at Bhoogbhat. The accused was entrusted with the clock by the complainant on the 25th ult. for repairs. But he pledged it with a Marwaree for Rs. 6-8 and absconded. He was arrested by the police on Tuesday night, and the clock was recovered. He was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the college library on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in the chair, present Drs. D. B. Master, J. J. Cursetji, S. V. Rane, A. V. Valkar, N. N. Katruck, C. E. Dadachanji, Chunilal Ghordhundas, G. B. Prabhakar, and Temulji Bhicsaji, the Honorary Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read notes of two interesting surgical cases forwarded to him by Assistant-Surgeon Thakordas Kilkabhai Dalal. After some discussion, the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to Dr. Thakordas and the chairman.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of August are quoted below :—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.

Red Line Up ...	1	Anna.	121805
Blue Line Up ...	1	,,	16.600

Rs. 10 PRIZES.

Lavender Line Down ...	2	Annas.	024451
Yellow ,, ,, ...	2	,,	027690
Lavender ,, ,, ...	2	,,	027701
Green ,, ,, ...	2	,,	040254
Brown ,, Up ...	1½	,,	013071
,, ,, ,, ...	1½	,,	017301
Blue ,, Down ...	1½	,,	024749
Yellow ,, Up ...	1½	,,	042830
Special ,, ,, ...	1	,,	176096
Blue ,, Down ...	1	,,	176099
,, Up ...	1	,,	185001
Lavender ,, Up ...	1	,,	293200
Green ,, Down ...	1	,,	292801
Brown ,, Up ...	1	,,	022802
Special ,, Down ...	1	,,	040808

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—Dr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, who keeps a dispensary at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort, reported to the police on Tuesday morning that he found the door of his dispensary open, the furniture overturned, both rooms of the dispensary besmeared with blood, and the compounder in charge named Sadroo Soares missing. The compounder's coat, cap, and boots were found in the dispensary. On Tuesday night the missing man made his appearance with a contused wound on the crown of his head about half an inch in length and a slight graze on his right shoulder. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. He appears to have stated to the police that he had been seized by the "sheitan" (devil); he does not remember what took place afterwards, except that he wandered about Colaba all Tuesday.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—W. S. Gilbert's comedy "Engaged; or the Scotch marriage" was again performed on Tuesday night, but the company were not accorded so good a house as on the first night it was played. Mr. Frank Towers' representation of Cheviot Hill was an excellent piece of acting. Miss Jessie Millward very tastefully took the part of Belinda Treherne; in fact, all the performers went through their respective parts very creditably, and a good deal of merriment was caused among the audience. This even, Miss Franzini appeared on the stage on her silver bicycle and went through a row of bottles placed on the platform with perfect ease. Those who have not been to the Gaiety ought not to miss the opportunity of seeing Mdlle. Franzini's clever bicycle performance. A song from Addie Towers, called the "Five ages of woman," concluded the entertainment.

TROUBLESOME SEAMEN.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, J. Murdoch, second mate of the ship County of Peebles, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper and complained of the conduct of the crew of his ship, but chiefly of the disorderly behaviour of Johnson and David, both West Indians. Constable Smith said he went on board the County of Peebles as he was signalled for, and found about fifteen of the crew up in arms. As he could not bring all away, he brought the second mate and three others. The men were placed before the magistrate, who asked the second mate what he had to complain of. About 9 o'clock that morning, he said, he went forward to see if the men had turned to work. He ordered them to do so, and they were very slow about it, he told David and the other men to hurry up. David said something, when he told him again to be smart. David shouted out to him, "What are you so smart for?" After this David rushed at him and struck him in the face with a fist, and when he went to defend himself, using his hand, David got hold of his thumb into his mouth and nearly bit it through. He had his (Murdoch's) thumb in his mouth for several seconds. Johnson assisted David, and between them both they would have been killed, if assistance had not been rendered. They would have thrown him down the hatchway.

Magistrate addressing the two men.—Well, do you wish to say anything?

David.—Breath.—Yes, sir.

David then said that about 9 o'clock that morning the second mate came forward and sang out to them to turn to work. He sang out to Johnson to do so, and then to him. He was going up the fore rigging, and there were about eight or ten others behind him. The mate would not speak to them. He said to Murdoch, "What are you so smart for?" The second mate said he had taken notice of him for the last two days. He (David) replied he would take his time, he could go no quicker. "The fact is, sir," he went on to say, "the very first night we came into this port he challenged me to fight. But I am a British subject, and I think I am a match for a dirty, half-caste Portuguese like you." Johnson, I always had to take the second challenge. I took the second challenge. I came on deck. He shaped at me, and I shaped at him. That's all."

The other man, Johnson, said he had not done anything to the mate; he had only separated them (David and the mate) when they were sparring together.

His worship told the mate he could take a summons against the men.

Two West-Indians of the same ship complained also of the ordinary seaman on board drawing a knife on him.

The men were told to take summonses, if they wished.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

We take the following from the directors' report, which was submitted to the meeting :—

"It will be seen that the business of the Company, which is confined exclusively to Bombay, continues steadily to increase, and the much greater risks attendant upon up-country business, and the very heavy losses incurred when fires do occur, your directors, although a good deal of business in the Mofussil has been offered to them, have just considered it advisable to depart from their resolution, which limits the business of the Company to Bombay. Your directors regret that a fire occurred on the 13th of May last, at the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's Factory premises, Mody Bay, which were insured by this Company to the amount Rs. 45,000. The Company's share of the loss, as ascertained by the Professional Average Adjusters, amounted to Rs. 16,008-5-7, which has, it will be observed, been debited to profit and loss account. The amount was paid on presentation of the claim, on 14th July last. After writing off this claim, the profit and loss account shews a credit balance of Rs. 34,318-10-8. This balance your directors recommend should be appropriated as follows, viz :—To the payment of the usual dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year, or 10 per cent., on the paid-up capital, Rs. 30,000. To be carried to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 20,000. The Reserve Fund will then amount to Rs. 2,15,000. To be carried to the credit of next year's account, Rs. 1,219-8-5."

On the chairman's motion, the directors' report and accounts were accepted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared. It was also resolved that as soon as the policies from the premiums, on which the balance has been received shall have expired, the sum of Rs. 20,000 be carried to the reserve fund and the remaining Rs. 1,219-8-5 to the credit of next year's account. Messrs. R. N. Khote and B. R. Mody were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Robert Clark and Gadanand Balkrishna were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, the remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A bonus of Rs. 200 was paid to Mr. Nanabhoy Baboojee for his services.

Thanks were voted to the board of directors and to the agent for the very satisfactory manner in which the business of the company was conducted during the past year.

The usual vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Tapidass Virjdass in the chair. The following report was submitted.

"Your directors now beg to lay before you their report for the period ended 30th June, 1884, together with balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account made up from 18th August, 1883, to 30th June, 1884. From this you will observe that the profits earned from the working of the company amount to Rs. 1,19,121-1-10, out of which an interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share amounting to Rs. 44,762-8 has been paid, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 74,358-9-10 from which Rs. 20,039-15-4 have been set apart and apportioned as follows, viz :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For additional preparatory machinery which has been added to the old cotton factory ...	10,000	0	0
For preliminary expenses ...	4,784	15	9
For approximate loss that may be sustained in twist consignments ...	2,000	0	0
For bad debts ...	1,515	13	9
For insurance fund in terms of the company's memorandum and articles of association ...	1,739	2	1
	20,039	15	4

Thus leaving a balance of Rs. 54,318-10-8 for distribution of dividends. Your directors also beg to report that the insurance of the Alliance, Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Limited, (in which this company is a shareholder to the extent of 504 shares) is such that it enables them to look forward to a good return from that investment. Your directors have the pleasure to inform you that the greater portion of 11,104 spindles mentioned in their report dated 23rd January, 1884, and which was laid before the ordinary general meeting on 30th January, 1884, commenced working on the 19th July, 1884, and they expect the whole to be at work within a month; and with this addition, there will be in all 36,920 spindles working. Your directors further beg to state that they have jointly with Dinshaw Manockjee Petit of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, purchased from the Collector of Bombay the adjoining land partly even and partly hilly, measuring in all 57,381 square yards (or 35,340 square yards of even ground and 22,041 square yards of hilly) the even land at the rate of a rupee and a quarter per square yard and the hilly at annas twelve per square yard respectively; and this land has been divided, the portion in addition adjoining our mill property and measuring 7,473 square yards and another portion measuring 19,325 square yards (thus making a total of 26,798 square yards, being kept by us; and the remaining other portion measuring 26,969 square yards which is next to Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, has been taken by them. This division has been made subject to mutual agreement between both parties, that a road be made for the benefit of both companies 40 feet wide and measuring 1,008 square yards be left next to our portion, and a roadway 40 feet wide and measuring 3,206 square yards be left between our portion and that of Manockjee Petit's. The factories and godowns together with the stock in trade, &c., are insured for the sum of Rs. 10,76,000. Your directors in conclusion beg to recommend a dividend of Rs. 80 per share out of the final balance of Rs. 34,318-10-8, which will absorb Rs. 53,715 and the balance Rs. 639-10-8, they propose to carry to next year's account."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and re-appointing the office bearers of the previous year declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, and fixing the remuneration of the auditors at Rs. 150. The usual vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Rapart-row, Fort, Mr. Frank Chalk presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors have now the pleasure to l

more than recouped by a higher price, as when three or four chests come down entirely different to the remainder of the break; they rarely realize their full value. This is therefore a matter equally to the advantage of both seller and buyer; the planter gets for a large break more than for a small one (small breaks being always scrambled for), and buyers prefer to bid for a large break, trusting that it will realise a higher price.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY FRACAS.—The *Bangalore Daily Post* writes:—"Intelligence of a somewhat sensational military episode has been received in Bangalore, and is being bruited about in a lively sort of way in regimental mess circles here. As the story goes, it would appear that a certain young Subaltern, changed to India for the displeasure of his commanding officer, and found himself constantly sat upon from the very outset of his connection with his present corps. These strained relations culminated to an open outburst of ill-will on the part of the irate Colonel, who gave vent to his feelings by calling the persecuted one a 'young blackguard' one fine morning at parade—an insult which rankled deep in the breast of the youthful Sub, and goaded him to take an effectual revenge. Accordingly biding his time, the abused party soon found an opportunity of coming upon his enemy, while the latter was alone in his tent or quarters, where he lost no time in impressing his sentiments on the Colonel's face, which after the interview presented well marked tokens of effective handling, in the shape of loosened molars, and eye sockets fancifully besabled after the most approved fashion of artists of the 'Ring.' Here the story ends as far as our information goes, though a tragical sequel is expected in the form of a court-martial, which is likely to cut short the Sub's career in gloriously."

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, in the course of a long letter from Rindli, on the 31st ult., says:—

The nucleus of the Afghan Boundary Commission has at last been formed here. The escort of 200 sabres of the 11th Bengal Lancers under Major Bax, with Captain Heath and Lieutenant Drummond, and Dr. Charles in medical charge, arrived here in two trains on the 29th and 30th respectively. Captain Yate and Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. Talbot, R.E., arrived at Jacobabad on the evening of the 29th, and were followed by Dr. Owen on the 30th. I joined them there, and we all came on to Rindli on the latter date, arriving about 10 p.m.

On arrival at Sibi yesterday we were joined by a very voluble Biluch or Brahui Sirdar, who represented himself as [illegible] to the Mission, and who, if his deeds were at all on a par with his words, had already rendered, and was still further likely to render, invaluable assistance to the Mission. One of the Inspectors of Police under the Biluchistan Agency and the Tehsildar of Sibi have also been deputed by Sir Robert Sandeman to this place for the purpose of promoting as rapidly as possible the collection of carriage for the Mission. I hear that 1,100 camels and 250 loading ropes are actually present here—thanks to the excellent and energetic measures adopted here by the Resident in Biluchistan for the collection of the required transport. It is estimated that in all 1,300 camels will be required.

In all there are eight members of the Mission assembled here now, and at present the Government bungalow, with the aid of partial dunnaging up, suffices to house us all. The accommodation for troops, however, is very limited.

The detachment 11th B. L. will probably march to-morrow morning for Mach. There is no difficulty about forage, for any amount of grass can be obtained in the surrounding jungle and cultivated land for the cutting. But the fact is there is no work for the Cavalry here, especially now that we expect the arrival of a detachment of Infantry in a day or two. This morning early, as we were sitting together over our *chota hazri*, a telegram addressed to a mythical personage named "S. S. O., Rindli" was brought up. It stated that 240 bayonets of the 20th P. I. had been directed to start from Jullunder without delay, and might be expected here in two or three days. The receipt of this news was greeted with a general expression of satisfaction, especially on the part of the Cavalry. It does indeed appear matter for congratulation that Government have deemed it advisable to rescind its previous determination. It does not seem within the bounds of possibility that a small body of Cavalry could march the greater part of the day for the best part of the night as the case may be performing the duties of a baggage and rearguard, and when at the halt furnishing all the sentries required by a camp containing, as it does, 700 or 800 souls, and at the same time attend to their horses, arms, accoutrements, and saddlery, and perform all the other duties appertaining to the daily routine of a native cavalry soldier's life, to the daily routine of a native cavalry soldier's life, unsatisfactorily.

After our long history experiences of the skill of the local *chefs* we were without exception relieved to hear that the messman, cooks, and messwaiters provided for the use of the Mission by Messrs. William Watson Co. in Bombay, had arrived, together with a large consignment of mess kit and stores, in the same train with us. Their services were very specially called into requisition; but it must be admitted that the resources of the local bazaar did not afford them that encouragement to a display of their culinary ability which we could have desired. As far as I could judge by the breakfast which was spread before us, I am entitled to report the following supplies as procurable here: milk, rather scarce; eggs, not unplentiful, but of very uncertain age; flour; water, very plentiful, to judge by the liquid consistency of the milk. To these local staples of life we added tea, sugar, and oatmeal porridge, and we have since discovered the existence of grapes and melons. Bread is not baked here, but appears to come from Sibi. Ice, we believe, has none all day. However this is a condition of things which will not be tolerated long. Bread and ice have been telegraphed for, and as some of the liberal supply of *mess-boxes* provided by Messrs. Treacher & Co. and Watson & Co. have arrived, and the remainder are expected at once, the mess secretary holds out hopes of greater luxury in the future.

At present neither the date of our departure from here, nor the date on which we are likely to march from Mach, is fixed with any degree of certainty. It is possible that more may be known when Colonel Ridgeway arrives to-morrow; but I am disposed to think that the two words "transport" and "loading gear" contain the key to our movements, —*i.e.*, until we have both in sufficiency we cannot move, and as yet we have neither. Our route from Mach, as at present proposed, is *viâ* Mastung to Nushki, and thence north of the routes followed by General Sir C. Macgregor and Captain Lockwood, straight to a point on the Helmund some 30 or 40 miles north-east of Rudbar. However, I believe that as yet no route has been definitely decided on. The selection will probably be based on the reposts brought in by Captain Maitland and Mr. Barnes, who are said to be out in the direction of Nushki collecting supplies and information.

A tonga has been ordered to be in readiness for Colonel Ridgeway on his arrival, and he will leave at once for Quetta. Captain Yate, Mr. Talbot, and Dr. Owen have been busy unloading horses, tents, and survey stores all the afternoon. I hear already complaints that some of the cases of stores are too large even to load on camels, and that such being the case the transport will break down. I am certainly at a loss to understand how the naturalist of the party proposes to carry and utilise the contents of the numerous large cases which I see labelled as for his use. Indeed not a few hints are being let fall that the greater part of these cases will never be opened by scientific hands, but by those of the rapacious Biluch or Pathan, whose eyes will go round with amazement as they survey the mysterious contents. I cannot forbear expressing a hope that, if such be the case, those freebooters may be tempted to try a meal off arsenical paste.

1st September.—Major Hill, R.E., the head of the Survey party, and Dr. Aitchison, the Naturalist and Botanist accompanying the Mission, arrived late last evening. Shortly after midnight the 11th B. L. began to prepare for their march to Kundiani, and till 3 a.m. the roars, snorts, and grunts of the camels and the shouts of the men rendered aught but fitful snatches of slumber impossible. At last at about 4 a.m. the sounds of steps and voices betokened the arrival of Colonel Ridgeway and his party. Colonel Ridgeway did not stay longer than was necessary to ascertain how the provision was progressing and to issue instructions for its collection, and the despatch of all stores, baggage, and followers without delay to Mach. The officers of each department will, as soon as they have received their tents and stores and collected their establishments, move forward up the Bolan. Captain Yate has his hands full, distributing tents and handing over stores, and transport to each individual and department, and as such work can only be done in the open air, no one envies him his arduous task. Moreover the paucity of hands available for this work is a serious source of delay. At present the services of some 20 followers of the Survey Department alone are procurable, the public followers of other branches of the Mission not having arrived yet. The burden of toil and heat rests not much less heavily on the officers of the various departments who are taking over tents and stores.

Kuli Cantey seems to have stolen a march on the Transport authorities in the dead of night, for they have walked off with no less than 192 camels for 200 men, and such a proportion is not exactly in accordance with the familiar Cabul scale. By-the-bye Colonel Ridgeway on arrival found a telegram awaiting him, stating that the headquarters and 100 additional sabres of the 11th B. L. were under orders to accompany the Mission; and in accordance with a suggestion made in the same telegram the band of the regiment has been asked for.

The Survey branch hope to move on to-morrow night, and perhaps also the dispensary under Dr. Owen, and the natural science department under Dr. Aitchison. The last named department alone, I hear, requires 20 camels for its stores. Owing to the increase in the escort, it is considered that an increase will also be made in the staff and stores of the medical branch, and in this means exists the case Major Rind is procuring 500 sulleetahs, but the rest of the loading must be done with ropes alone. I hear that each officer of the Mission is to be allowed three camels for his private baggage, but it is not certain whether that is meant to include tents or not. When I look at the piles of tents, mess-stores, Toshakhana cases, Survey, Geological, Medical, and Scientific appliances (including a photographic apparatus in charge of Dr. Owen) lying on the railway platform, or stowed in the verandahs and rooms of the dak bungalow, I can only breathe a hope that it may not be necessary to cut down the proposed allowance of private transport. All photographs taken by Dr. Owen are for Government, no doubt Government will allow copies to be struck off for sale to the general public.

Several of the native attaches of the Mission, of whom there are nine in all, arrived yesterday; among others, Sirdar Mohomed Aslam Khan, Commandant of the Khyber Jezailchis; Khan Baba Khan, extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab; Mirza Ghulam Ahmed Khan, and Ressaldar-Major Mahomed Hussain Khan, 7th B.C. All these attaches have been provided by Government with very good tents of the Kashmere or Swiss cottage pattern, and pais are also supplied for their servants. All the English members of the Mission have been fitted out with Kashmere tents, 240 lbs. in weight, while for the use of the British Commissioner and the mess on the Frontier large hill and double-poled tents and shamianahs have been procured. Nor has due sequitur supply of mess furniture been overlooked. It is hoped that two of Berthon's collapsible boats will arrive from Bombay in time to be taken with the Mission. There is some difference of opinion as to the purpose for which they are really intended, but it is generally agreed that they will be useful if we get any good duck-shooting on the Helmund or Tejend, Oxus or Murghab. Should therefore urgent need oblige us to abandon some stores in the pathless desert, the collapsible boats must not be lightly parted with.

Colonel Ridgeway left here for Quetta by tonga about 7 A.M. Major Rind and Mr. Merk are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. Captain Yate has been placed in charge of the camp until Colonel Ridgeway rejoins, and will stay here till all baggage and followers have arrived and been passed on to Mach.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

ACCORDING to the last news which we have received from Kabul, the Amir has been spending a few days at Babur Bája, a place in the close vicinity of the city, near the Shahpur cantonments. The Amir has been "taking the air," and upon the occasion of his visit a durbar was held, followed by great festivities. It appears that the Amir intends making Babur Baja his country residence.

Of minor incidents, our authority mentions the explosion of a gun in the Amir's factory, by which the man who was putting the new weapon through the ordinary tests was killed: a petition which a Savi carried before the Amir on behalf of a number of poor Kabulis and to which Abdurrahman Khan graciously acceded, thus increasing his popularity amongst the ryots: and a fashionable wedding, in which the fortunate bridegroom, Nadir Khan, a near relative of Muhammad Ishak Khan, Governor of Turkestan, received a royal present of Rs. 10,000.

As to political events, we hear that the Amir has despatched Pervana Khan, as it seems, for general inspection, to Ghazni, and he has sent Naib Golab and Shamsuddin Khan to Kandahar, the former as kotwal. As to the appointment of the latter, there are as yet only rumours afloat. The Amir has given the son of Ismet Ullah Khan, who years ago was put to death in Kabul by his orders, large presents, and has appointed him Sardar of Sleman Khel. It is said that Shir Muhammad Khan, who some time ago was one of the Amir's officers at Kandahar, and since then has been summoned by the Amir, recently tried to make his escape from Kabul; that he was caught, brought back and imprisoned. Dad Muhammad Shah, son of Sayid Mir Ali Muhammad Shah of Mastung, sent sometime ago a large number of camels for the Amir to Kabul. The camels will be sent on to Turkestan, and will be utilised for conveying some of the troops stationed there to Kabul. At the same time we hear that some of the regiments not quartered in Kabul will be marched to Kandahar.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA DEFAMATION CASE.

IN the case in which the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, Chaplain of the Floating Church, Calcutta, is being prosecuted at the instance of Mr. Lyness, who was formerly connected with the mission for defamation, Mr. Henderson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, framed the following charge against the defendant:—

"(1) That you, on or about the month of June, 1884, by words, in answer to a statement of Mr. Thomas Henry Whitemore, to the effect that you considered the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness more [illegible] so meaning more rogue than fool, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognisance."

"(2) And that you, on or about the month aforesaid, by words spoken to the said Thomas Henry Whitemore, concerning the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness, made certain imputations, namely, that the Institute (meaning the Seamen's Institute) had been commenced on a wrong foundation, in a wrong spirit, and by fraudulent means, intending to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe, that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognisance.

"(3) And that you, in August, 1884, on board the ship Hatton Hall, by words spoken to one Thomas Troughear, made concerning the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness certain imputations, namely, that he (Henry David Benjamin Lyness) was bound to leave as he had been embezzling money, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognisance.

"(4) And that you, on the 11th July, 1884, at Fort William in Bengal, by words spoken, made concerning the said Henry David Benjamin Lyness, certain imputations, namely, that Mr. Lyness had been guilty of misconduct, in that he did not credit in the receiving money which he had supplied to be ordered books, and that Mr. Lyness had put on the ground ed, but the Bishop refused to allow it, or knowing, of his defalcations; intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation would harm the reputation of Henry David Benjamin Lyness; and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and within my cognisance.

Mr. Radcliffe said he had done so and made the statements in good faith and for the public good. He came out here, and clearly proved a certain number of frauds. He knew that Mr. Lyness was daily collecting fresh sums of money, not for the Calcutta Seamen's Mission, but ostensibly he expended it in the same noble cause. He knew that in nine out of ten cases the seamen, to whom he went, or the Captains, believed Mr. Lyness to be still connected with the Calcutta Mission.—*Indian Daily News.*

EXTORTED CONFESSIONS OF CRIME.

A RULING of the Full Bench of the High Court of these Provinces has been recently published in the *Weekly Notes*, which is of the greatest importance to magistrates and police officials. It refers to the much vexed question of the value of the confession made by an accused person. Any confession made to a police officer (except in the presence of a magistrate) is by Sections 25 and 26 of the Evidence Act inadmissible in evidence. But if any fact is discovered in consequence of information received from an accused person in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact discovered may be proved (Section 27.) The concession is comparatively a small one, but Mr. Justice Mahmood in a long and elaborate judgment argues against allowing the words in which the information is given being deposed to. The Officiating Chief Justice, in a very clear and straightforward judgment, declines to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. He is full aware of the weaknesses of the normal policeman, and if he is inclined to exaggerate his proneness to rascality more than a closer and intimate acquaintance with that much-abused individual would warrant, he has sufficient justification for the caution with which he receives confessions. It is, as he says, almost the invariable custom for the police, when investigating a serious offence, to direct their energies *first* to obtaining a confession; and whilst they are devoting themselves to this end many of the traces of the crime which, if once followed up, would have produced valuable proof, have disappeared. In fact, says Mr. Straight, the police instead of working up to the confession, work down from it. He, however, admits that the average Indian policeman is not a very intellectual or highly-paid official, and it would seem therefore as if some allowance should be made for the peculiar conditions of Indian society. Mr. Straight says that in the fourteen years he practised at the Criminal Bar in England he does not remember half-a-dozen instances, where a real confession once made was retracted. In India retraction is almost the invariable custom. Mr. Straight therefore believes the confessions to be false and extorted by undue [illegible]. But the more practical experience of Mr. Justice Duthoit throws some light on the question which will carry comfort to the many magistrates who are labouring to detect and punish crime, and are not sentimentally disposed towards increasing the criminal's chance of escape. He says:—"There is a great difference between the East and West in this matter. The oriental has not the same tenacity of purpose as his western brother has, and the latter is as a rule no flatterer." In Mr. Duthoit's experience a man who has been guilty of culpable homicide will unfrequently "give in at once." He is for the moment in despair and glad to purchase immediate ease by making a confession. The confession once made and the accused transferred to the lock-up the petty indulgences which the police unquestionably allow to a confessing prisoner cause and his mind recovers its balance, his fellow-prisoners prove to him how foolish he has been, and the confession is retracted. Here we have fact as opposed to theory; and to carry that theory to the extent of distrusting even confessions which are made before a magistrate, though not from the hands of the police, is simply offering (in India) a premium to crime. There is nothing more difficult than the detection of serious crime, when the society is not as in England *against* the criminal, but actually in his favour and willing to aid his escape, or at least apathetically disposed towards assisting in his apprehension. To reject confessions [illegible] merely because they contain admissions, and as such suspicious, simply results, as the experience of magistrates all over the North-West can prove, to make it ten to one the prisoner's escape sooner or later, if his purse is long enough, under our elaborate system of appeal.—*Pioneer.*

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Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
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lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. lb.
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
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